

Rail Forum

STB Commissioner Francis P. Mulvey

NITL Spring Policy Forum

Arlington, Virginia – April 19, 2005



The Railroads and the Surface Transportation Board

Created by ICC Termination Act of 1995

Born out of the Deregulation Movement

Residual Economic Regulation of the Railroads

Far Smaller Staff and Scope of Authority

STB Mission

- Exclusive authority to approve of rail mergers
- Review rail rates and practices to ensure they are reasonable and not discriminatory
- Approval, including environmental review, of
 - (i) construction of any new rail line or
 - (ii) abandonment of existing lines
- Motor carrier collective ratemaking activities
- Rates for non-contiguous domestic water trade
- Rates for pipelines not carrying energy products





STB Responsibilities over Rates and Service

Oversee and Monitor Railroad Practices Nationally

Enforce the Railroads' Common Carrier Obligation

Ensure that Rates Charged Captive Shippers are Reasonable

Assist Railroads in Earning Adequate Revenues

Calculate the Railroads' Cost of Capital



Rate Case Resolution

Determination of Market Dominance

Stand Alone Cost Test—Fact-based approach rooted in economic reasoning and approved by the courts

No Substitute for Preparing a Strong Case with Solid Evidence

Strive for a Balance between Railroad's Need to Earn Adequate Returns and Shipper's Need for Fair and Reasonable Rates

Alternative Approaches

SAC approach has been criticized as artificial and overly complex

SAC approach is very costly and time consuming

Only feasible for large shippers—no small shipper cases

Is it time to look for alternative approaches?

- -- Recent Board decisions suggest openness to proposed rulemaking on SAC changes
 - -- April 26th hearing on the SAC process



STB's Role has Centered on Rate Reasonableness for Regulated Traffic

Most Commodities are Exempt from Regulation and/or Modally Competitive

Interstate Commerce Laws and Doctrine Address Reasonableness of Rates and Service

Shippers want "Fairness"

What Can and Should the Board Do?



he Railroads' Dilemma

Improved Earnings Still not Revenue Adequate
Railroads "Punished" by Wall Street for Making
Capital Investments

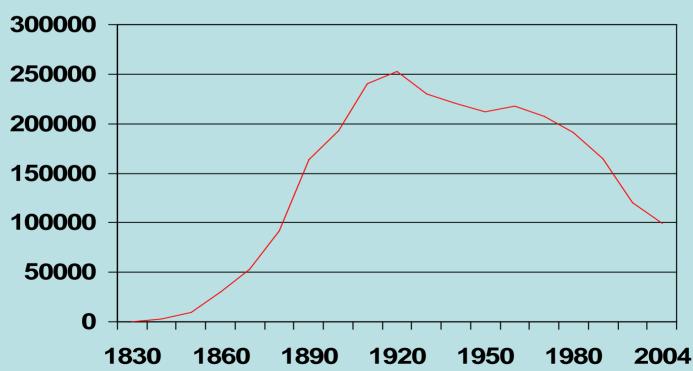
Railroads Often Found that Infrastructure Investments
Failed to Generate Sufficient Income

Long term Strategy to Reduce Size of Workforce

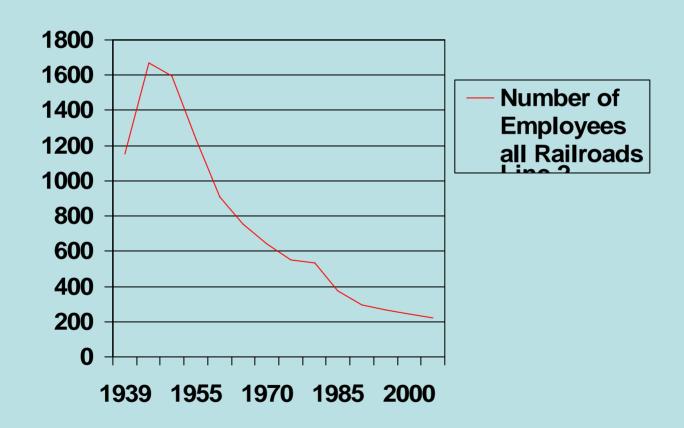
Added Rail Infrastructure is Long-Lived While Demand Increases can be Short-Lived



Growth of Railroad Mileage

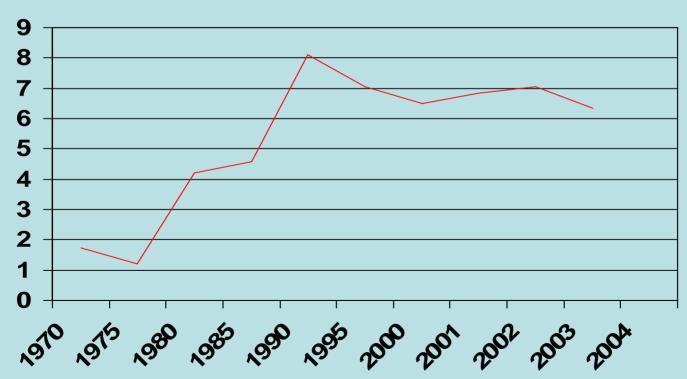


Railroad Employment 1939-2003 (in thousands)





Railroad ROI 1970-2003





Railroad Cost of Capital and ROI

Sources: Annual R-1 Reports and AAR

Cost Of Capital	BNSF	CSXT	NS	UP	KCS	SOO	GT	IC
11.9%	8.6%	8.9%	13.0%	9.3%	7.2%	23.5%	0.0%	15.2%
11.8%	8.4%	9.8%	13.1%	5.2%	3.6%	12.3%	5.2%	15.8%
10.7%	9.7%	8.1%	10.5%	2.9%	9.1%	4.9%	3.0%	13.6%
10.8%	9.5%	3.8%	5.2%	6.8%	6.4%	2.5%	25.4%	10.0%
11.0%	8.8%	3.6%	5.5%	6.9%	6.3%	5.6%	5.9%	5.9%
10.2%	7.1%	4.6%	8.3%	7.6%	7.0%	5.9%	4.9%	4.9%
9.8%	6.4%	5.2%	9.1%	8.6%	6.5%	5.7%	3.1%	3.1%
9.4%	6.2%	4.0%	9.1%	7.3%	3.7%	.01%	4.5%	4.5%
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The Developing Rail Capacity Crisis

Shrinking Workforce and Infrastructure Partly Offset by Productivity Improvements

But Continuous Increase in Traffic Begins to Absorb "Excess Capacity"

Network becomes More Vulnerable to Stochastic Events

A Perfect Storm or the Rail Version of Global Warming



Capacity Problems-2003-2004

Expanding Economy Led to Surge in Imports

Large Grain Harvests in 2003 and 2004

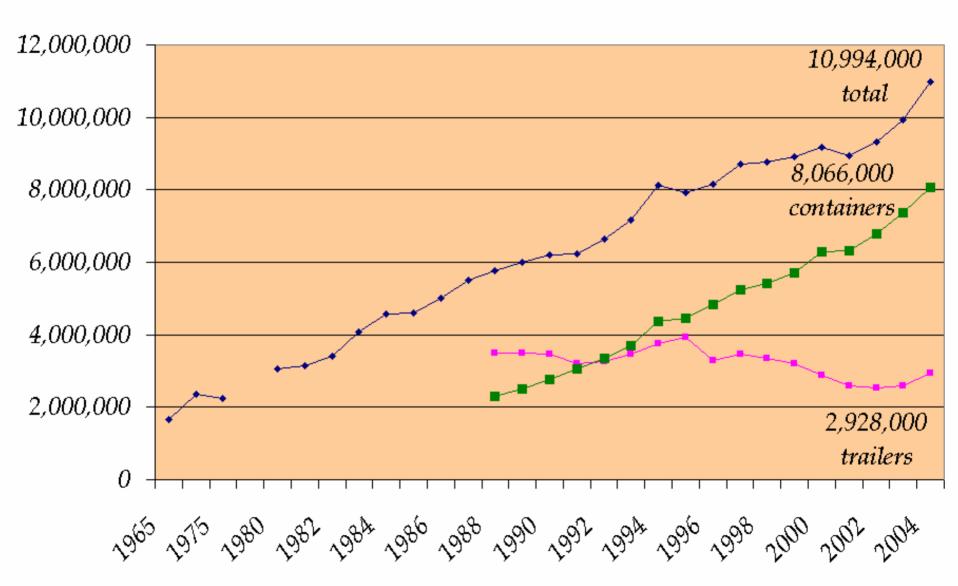
Growth in Export Coal Market

Crew Shortages due to Wave of Retirements

Equipment Shortages due to Reduced Purchases



Intermodal Shipments beginning 1965



Capacity Problem-2003-2004

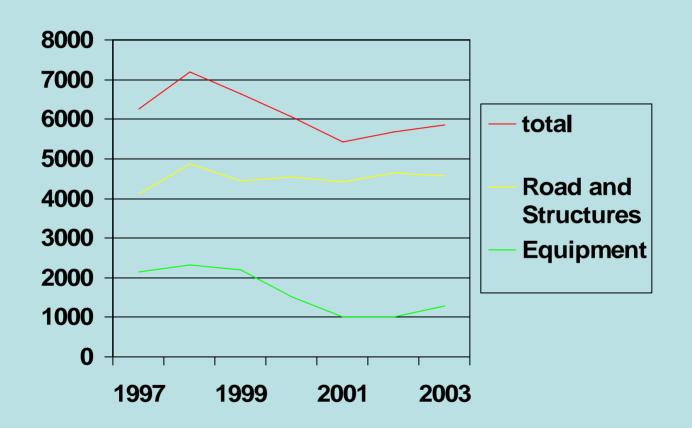
Cutbacks in Capital Spending Programs

Tight Capacity in Trucking Industry due to Driver Shortages, Higher Fuel Costs, HOS Rules, etc.

A Perfect Storm?



Class I Capital Expenditures (in billions of current \$)



Carrier Responses to Recent Capacity Problem

More Cars and Locomotives Bought and Leased

Accelerated Hiring and Training of Train Crews

Some Infrastructure Expansion Efforts

Price Rationing of Available Capacity

Railroads Choosing who they will Serve and the Common Carrier Obligation



Long-Term Rail Capacity Constraint Factors

Demand for Freight Rail Transport Projected to Grow by 60%-70% over Next Two Decades

Railroads' Inability to Earn Cost of Capital

Pressure from Wall Street to Reduce Capital Costs and Improve ROI

Long-Term Contracts Limit Railroad Pricing Flexibility

Railroads tend to Bid Long Term Contract Rates Down to Long Run Marginal Costs

What is The Role of the Public Sector?

Railroads Support Limited Role—Public/Private Partnerships (Alameda Corridor, CREATE)

Railroad Trust Fund Concept

Investment Tax Credits

- -Short Lines and the 286K lb. Car Problem
- -Class I Access and Limited Fiscal Capacity
- RIM and RIFF





Recent Changes in STB Procedures

- Greater openness, more public meetings
- Increased reliance on mediation and technical conferences
- Expedited discovery procedures
- Greater shipper and carrier outreach



STB's Service Initiatives in 2004

- Board carefully monitored rail trends and performance metrics
- Urged open communication between railroads and shippers
 - San Francisco, Atlanta, Kansas City and Houston Service fora
 - Worked to resolve many smaller service complaints
- Asked railroads to submit their fall peak plans
- Worked with railroads and shippers on service issues



STB – 2005 Priorities

- Progress on small rate cases
- Improved customer service from carriers
- Examination of capacity constraints
- Amtrak Directed Service Mandate

Rail Consumer Assistance Program

- Facilitates informal solutions to disputes with RR's
- Brings issues to RR's attention rapidly
- Solves Problems without Litigation
- Promotes Rail ServiceImprovements



Is It Time to Review Rail Regulatory Policy?

Focus on 25th
 Anniversary of
 Staggers Act and 10th
 Anniversary of the
 creation of the STB

 Proposed TRB study of railroads and regulation in the 21st Century



Thank You, Any Questions?

